NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Elect and the Politicians.

Carriage Presentation---Gen. Pierce's Speech EXCITING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

Progress on the Appropriation Bills.

Assay Office Secured to New York. AFFAIRS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

THE UNION COLLEGE EXCITEMENT RE-NEWED IN THE SENATE.

Religious Riot at Charlestown, Mass.

Municipal Elections-Democratic Victories.

Serious Maritime Disasters, &c., &c., &c. Affairs in washington City. GEN. PIERCE—THE LADIES—THE CABINET—THE OF-

FICE SEEKERS, ETC.
RESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 2-9 P. M. or three days, in the forenoon, and they are delighted

wate audience with the President elect. All right. Col.

The HERALD's cabinet is so far regarded as certain, that each member is aiready the focus of a circle of office-seekers. The members of Congress meantime keep busy

Some time after the ceremony of the carriage presenta

and if anything will speedily restore Col. F., this visit will do it.

On the morning after the General's arrival, while getting shaved at a barber's ahop, Father Ritchie stepped in, and was informed of the arrival, "Well," said the venerable editor, "I don't care whether he has or not. I have no favors to ask. I only want to get shaved." "Glad of it," replied the General. I am happy to see you, Mr. Ritchie." So they say.

If Senator Hunter's a mendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill is finally adopted, a thousand office holders here, it is feared, will go out on the 30th of June. There is a panic in the departments.

Mr. Meagher, the Irish patriot, leaves to-morrow for Predicksburg and Richmond. He will return next week, and be a guest at the White House, by invitation of Gen. Pierce. General Pierce went to Baltimore this evening to see his wife. He will return in the morning, but she will remain in Baltimore till after the inauguration.

Capt. Wilkes, of the exploring expedition, speaks highly of the Ericsson ship.

There were ten thousand people in the Capitol to-day.

THE CARRIAGE PRESENTATION—SPEECH OF GEN. PIERCE—CONGRESSMEN AND THE CALORIC SHIP— POSTMASTER'S SOIREE, ETC.

The Boston carriage and dark bay horses were present to Gen. Pierce, at Willard's Hotel, this morning, by Edward Riddle, the American Commissioner to the World's Fair, in London, in the presence of a few invited friends. Mr. Riddle handed the General a letter with the names of

Gen. Pierox responded as follows:—"I accept with much pleasure, sir, the handsome gift which you and the gentlemen associated with you have presented me. I am conscious of the kind and honorable motives which have influenced the donors. It is with gratitude I acknowledge my indebtedness to the citizens of Boston and vicinity for the favors shown towards me on several occasions. I shall ever feel obliged to them for their oft-repeated kindnesses, and will be happy to reply further to their communication in writing."

The ecremonies took place in the General's apartments. The splendid carriage, with a noble span of horses attached, was meanwhile drawn up in front of the hotel, and attracted quite an assemblage of admirers.

A party of members of Congress visited the Ericsson this morning, by special invitation. They carefully examined the machinery—took a ride upon the pistons—listened to lucid explanations by Capt. Ericsson—breakfasted, and returned to Washington in season for Congress, expressing the highest satisfaction with the vessel.

Capt. Eriosson proposes to leave on caturday, and the New York. He contemplates a voyage to Australia in about six weeks hence, and thence to England.

The Postmaster General is giving a magnificent party this evening. His rooms are througed with visiters of

Gen. Pierce and Lady at Baltimore, &c. BALTIMORE, March 2, 1853. Gen Pierce arrived this evening, and took quarters at

the Eutaw House, where his lady is stopping. Mrs. P. wil remain, here until after the inauguration. An immense concourse of Baltimoreans, with several

thousand passengers, all bound to Washington.
The Southern mails for this place, with all the Wash-

ington mails, again went through to Philadelphia last night, and were returned this morning. The New York mail has failed to arrive this morning.

The Southern train failed to connect with the one for Philadelphia to night.

The Baltimore Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to abolish all inspection laws.

Our charter election was held to day. Williams (dem.) was elected Mayor by over 1,000 majority. Ten democratic Aldermen and ten democratic Supervisors were also elected. The county generally is democratic.

Ely Cook (dem.) was elected Mayor of this city, by about 3,000 majority. A democratic Justice was elected, but the council remains whig.

Unica, March 2, 1853.

Charles H. Doolittle (dem.) has been chosen Mayor of

Utica, by 20 majority.
In Oneida county, twenty-five democratic and five whig Supervisors have been elected. Two towns to hear from. DEMOCRATIC MAYOR ELECTED IN CHICAGO.
CRICAGO, March 2, 1853.
Charles N. Gray (dem.) has been elected Mayor of the city by a large majority.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress, in the First Congressional district, met in this city this morning, and nominated General James T. Pratt, of Rocky Hill.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention HARRISBURG, March 2, 1853.

James Porter Brawley was nominated, on the secon
ballot, for Surveyor General, receiving sixty-six votes.

THE SHIP FOREST QUEEN GOING TO PIECES-UN

THE SHIP FOREST QUEEN GOING TO PIECES—UNKNOWN SHIP ASHORE.
Bostrow, March 2, 1853.
The ship Forest Queen, from London, reported yesterday ashore at Scituate, has bliged, is full of water, and
is breaking to pieces. Her cargo has mostly washed out,
a portion has come ashore, and some has floated to sea
with the ebb tide. The Forest Queen is owned in New
York, and is, with her valuable cargo, insured in this
city and New York.

A messenger from Chatham says that a ship with painted ports, of about eight hundred tons, went ashore at
5½ o'clock this morning, on Pollock reef. There was a
heavy sea on, and she was rolling heavily.

BRIG E. WHITE IN DISTRESS.

BRIG R. WHITE IN DISTRESS.
NORPOLK, March 2, 1853.
The brig R. White, of and for Elizabeth City, N.C.,
from St. Kitts, with a cargo of molasses, has arrived here
in distress.

Heavy Failures at Providence.
PROVIDENCE, March 2, 1853.
The failure of two heavy dry goods houses is reported here to day The respective amounts, in round numbers, are \$100,000, and \$60,000.

New York Firemen en route for Washington-PHILADRIPHIA, March 2, 1863. The Manhattan fire company left here this morning for Baltimore; and the Washington Continentals, from New York, have just arrived, accompanied by Adkina' Band. They start at two o'clock for Baltimore, in order to be present at the inauguration at Washington

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1853.
INDIAN AND NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILLS. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Hunter, (dem.) of Va., reported back the Indian
Appropriation bill, with amendments. Also, the Navy
Appropriation bill without amendment. And he moved

Mr. James, (dem.) of R. L., moved an amendment admitting, free of duty, machinery for preparing flax.
Mr. Borland, (dem.) of Ark., moved to add "and cot-

The vote was taken, and resulted ayes 11, noes 19—no quorum.

On a second vote, the amendment was lost. Mr. Jomes' amendment was adopted.

Mr. Frich, (dem.) of Mich., moved an amendment prescribing that whenever a State constructs railroads through public lands, there shall be reserved from sale the sections of said land lying on the line of said road for six miles each side.

Mr. WAIKER, (dem.) of Wis., moved to add thereto a proviso that said lands may be purchased by any one swearing he intends to settle on it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (whig) of Ky, opposed it, and Mr. WAIKER warmly replied.

After further debate Mr. Walker's proviso was agreed to, and the whole was voted down.

Mr. FOOT, (whig) of Vermont, proposed an amendment appropriating \$25,000 to test the capacity of French's improvement on railroad tracks and locomotives.

Mr. Adams, (dem.) of Miss, said unless the Senate voted down all amendments, the Appropriation bills would be lost, which would involve an extra session of Congress, and the death of the party in power.

Mr. RUSK. (dem.) of Texas. reported an amendment. Messrs. Shields, (dem.) of Texas reported an attendment.

It was then rejected.

Messrs. Shidles. (dem.) of Illinois, Norris, and Prarce, opposed it.

It was then rejected.

Mr. Brodhead. (dem.) of Pa., moved to amend the bill by providing that all those who were engaged in the war of 1812 shall be entitled to 180 acres of land; which, after a long debate, was rejected.

A large number of other amendments were proposed, all of which were voted down.

At half past one the bill was read a third time and passed.

passed.

THE PRINTING OF THE CENSUS RETURNS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the House resolution providing for printing the census returns, which was amended in several particulars, and passed,

THE FOST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Was then taken up, and numerous amendments were adopted.

Was then taken up, and numerous amendments were adopted.

Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the sections of the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with Messrs. Alden and Eddy, of New York, for the construction of a subterracean line of telegraph to San Francisco, upon a grant to them of a million and a half acres of land.

Mr. HUNTER made two objections to the amendment. There was no time to examine the subject, and it provided for special legislation instead of leaving it open for contract with any person

Mr. WELLER modified the amendment by striking out the narces of Alden and Eddy, and inserting "any person or persons."

or persons."
Mr. Hamiln, (dem.) of Me., supported the amend-

Mr. Bella, (dem.) of Me., supported the amendment.

Mr. Bella, (whig) of Tenn., opposed it. The location of this line of telegraph would be taken hereafter as the best route for a railroad to the Pacific, and thus prejudice that question.

Mr. Weller modified his amendment by striking out all indication of the points at which the line shall commence or the route it shall take.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Ill., supported the amendment, and

and
Mr. Borland opposed it.
Mr. Dawson, (whig) of Ga, argued at length against
the amendment, and
Mr. Douglas replied.
THE RELIEF OF COL. FREMONT.
A report was here made by the Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of Col. Fremont, which was

concurred in.

THE POST OFFICE BILL CONTINUED.

THE Question was taken on the amendment, and it was rejected, by yeas 21, nays 25, as follows:—
Yeas—Atchison, Badger, Bradbury, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Foot, Grier, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, James, Shields, Soulé, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Weller.

NAYS—Measrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell, Borland, Brooke, Charlton, Dawson, De Saussure, Downs, Fitspatrick, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Phelps, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, and Spruance.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Taxas, Toxas, 111.

demied any similarity between the invasion of Cuba and the Texas revolution. He explained the cause, origin, progress, and the recuit of that revolution, and closed by reciting Washington Irring's description of a fight on shipboard of two Gallipagos turtles—creating much merriment. That contest, he said, was bloodless—there was much blowing and tip-toeing, but no harm done. He hoped these resolutions would pass away without hurting anybody.

After some debate on the amendment, Mr. Gwin withdrew it, and the bill was passed.

THE ARRY BILL

Was received from the House, with the numerous Senate amendments disagreed to. It was taken up, and the Senate insisted on all its amendments, and a committee of conference was ordered.

JERFITORIAL GOVENDMENTS FOR WASHINGTON AND NEBRASKA.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Senate took up the House bill to e-tablish the territorial government of Washington, and it was passed without any amendment.

Mr. Douglas moved to take up the House bill strabilish.

Washington, and it was passed without any ment.

Mr. DUCLAS moved to take up the House bill establishing the territorial government of Nebraska.

Mesers Rusk and Houston opposed the motion, and Mr. Hunter urged that no contested bill be taken up till the appropriation bill be disposed of.

The motion was disagreed to, by yeas 20, nays 25.

A bill regulating the payment of former appropriations to defray the expenses of the Cayuse war in Oregon was passed.

A bill regulating the payment of former appropriations to defray the expenses of the Cayuse war in Oregon was passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Was taken up, and a large number of ameadments, restoring the estimates which had been cut down by the House, were agreed to.

Mr. GWIN moved—for the construction of buildings, engine-house, foundry and workshops, at the navy yard in California—to strike out \$100,000 and insert \$600,000. This led to considerable debate, when the sum was reduced to \$550,000; and it was then adopted.

Other amendments were offered, debated, and adopted, An amendment appropriating \$150,000 for the preservation and protection of the dry dock in California, with a direction to the Secretary of the Navy te complete the contract for a basin and rallway, in connection with the said dry dock, was offered.

Mr. ULARKE, (whig) of R. I., addressed the Senate at length, in opposition to the basin and rallway. He referred to the prodigality with which Congress had showered its grants upon this pet baby California. She was awayward child, either feasting or crying. In other States the old fashion of keeling a vessel over on shore to copper her was kept up, but California would have nothing less than a basin and railway. The Senator from Indians, some days ago, referred to the circumstance that the Governor of Rhode Island, from the inadequacy of his salary, was forced to raise cows and peddle the milk. The would state to the Senator, that in Rhode Island milk was a profitable business, and they always there killed the calves and sold the milk. The difference between his State and other places was, that they raised their calves, and having nothing else to do with them, sent them to Congress.

Mr. Badden, (whig) of N. C., supported the amendment.

Mr. Hanger, (whig) of N. C., supported the amendment.

Mesers, Mason and Gwin continued the debate.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee of Conference on the Dendency bill, made a report on the disagreeing votes.

The only amendment which the Senate receded from of any public importance was the one giving California \$300,000 out of duties collected there during the war.

Mr. Whilm asked for a separate vote on concurring with that part of the report

The Chain decided the report would have to be adopted or rejected as a whole.

The report was then concurred in.

The question recurred on the amendment to the Navy bill.

life in Rhode Island, and his body would, he hoped, be laid there after his death. He leved his State always, and loved her now. For her, he would sacrifice his life, in the defence of her honor and reputation. He had never deserted his State, never went abroad to seek a fortune and honors' he could not get at home. In Rhode Island rested the bones of the first officer of the American navy, and the round hatted little Quaker who signed the Beckaration of Independence. They were his ancestors, and from them he derived his principles of fidelity to the interests and constitutiong of the country. He had never abandoned her to seek the golden god. He had passed a joke with the Senator from Indiana, and he did not know why the Senator from Californis had taken up the glove. The question was taken, and the amendment rejected, by yeas 23, nays 26.

Mr. Mallory, (dem.) of Fa., at 3 o'clock, moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the bill for a reorganization of the navy, passed some time since by the Senate. He urged the necessity for passing that bill.

Mr. Hall, (freeadil) of N. H., moved an amendment of several sections, to establish a court for the ingestigation of claims against the United States

Mr. PRITT, (dem.) of Ia., called for the reading of the two amendments and though repeatedly requested to withdraw his call for the reading, refused to do so.

At ten minutes to 9 o'clock the reading of Mr. Mallory's amendment was concluded.

Mr. Gwin raised a point that Mr. Hale's amendment was not in order on this bill.

The Cram said that irrelevancy was a good cause why an amendment should be voted down. It was not a cause for which the Chair should rule it out of order.

Mr. Gwin appealed from the decision, but after debate withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Busur, from the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was partly read. Amongst the amendments from which the Senate received, were several relating to California, the one providing for an eneigrant route to Chilifornia, and Orego

House of Representatives.

Washington, March 2, 1853.
THE OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO HON. W. R. KING.
The House passed the Senate bill providing for administering the oath of office to William R. King, Vice Pre sident elect, at Havana or any other place.

amendments of the two Houses to certain, bills were ap-

On motion of Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Ky., it was resolv Committee of Accounts, pay the per diem of members, who, from sickness or other cause, were unavoidably de

who, from sickness or other cause, were unavoidably de tained from the Heguse on the first day of the session. STEAMEDAT INSPECTORS.

Mr. DUNCAN, (whig) of Mass., made an ineffectual ef-fort to take up the Senate resolution in relation to the powers of steamboat inspectors, which he said was ne-cessary to carry out the law on the subject passed last session.

THE ARMY BILL.

That appropriating \$500,000 for defences at San Francisco was concurred in, yeas 72, nays 66; and the following were also concurred in:

For Fort Jefferson, at Garden Keys, on Tortugas Island,

For Fort Jufferson, at Garden Keys, on Tortugas Island, \$100,000.

Fort Pulaski, Georgia, \$20,000.

Fort Sumpter. South Carolina, \$110,000.

Fort Carroll, Bultimore harbor, \$50,000.

Fort Delaware, \$150,000.

Fort Marren, Boston harbor, \$50,000.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, \$46,000.

Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, \$29,673.

During the proceedings, Mr. Stanker, (whig) of N. C., said he was compelled, by a sense of duty, to rise to a question of privilege. The fisor of the House was occupied by persons who ought not to be within the bar. On a division of the House, they are sometimes counted by mistake, thus assisting to transact public business. The abuse ought to be corrected.

The Straker said it was the duty of the officers of the House to enforce the rules, and enjoined them to be particular on this occasion.

The lobbles were crowded, and the galleries filled with spectators, including two of the Celestials now performing at the theatre. They excited much attention.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment appropriating \$150,000 for the exploration and survey of the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, by yeas 113, nays 62.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment authorizing the President of the United States to enter into a contract for the protection of emigrants on the way to the Pacific, by armed station houses along the route.

The House concurred in the amendment appropriating.

The House concurred in the amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners of the Military Asylum to purchase a suitable site, with a view of establishing thereat a Western military asylum, in addition to the sum in the hands of the Commission-

All the amendments having been disposed of, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Light House bill, which, after being amended, was passed without debate, REFOURTHEANT COMMITTEE.

Reports were severally made from committees of conference, on the disagreeing votes between the two houses, on the bills for the relief of J. C. Fremont, and for extending pre-emption rights along the lines of radioads for which alternate sections of land have been granted by Congress.

on the bills for the relief of J. C. Fremont, and for extending pre-emption rights along the lines of rawroads for which alternate sections of land have been granted by Congress.

The reports were concurred in.

THE RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION IN CALIFORNIA, ETC.
On motion of Mr. McCorker, (dem.) of Cal., the rules were suspended, and the House took up the Senate bill providing for the survey of the public lands in California, and granting pre-emption privileges thereon.

Mr. Marehall, (dem.), of Cal., said it simply provided for the organization of a surveyor general's office, with a view to survey the public lands in California, and extend the same laws regarding pre-emption rights which now prevall in other parts of the Union.

Mr. Hall, (dem.) of Mo., explained that the bill excludes the mineral lands, and has all the guards of the law of 1841, except that which prevents a person owning three hundred and thirty acres in any other State from benefit of pre-emption in California, and it grants donations of lands not mineral to that State.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., said the civil and diplomatic bill had come back from the Senate, with amendments covering eighty-five manuscript pages. It was utterly impossible to get through with them in the ordinary mode of legislation. If they should attempt to investigate them in committee, or indulge in five minutes debate, the bill might fall to become a law.

VOCEE—"Let it fail." "Vote them down." "Let us examine them."

The general debate was stopped by a resolution, when the House went into committee on the bill.

Mr. Smith, (dem.) of Ala., asked leave to print a speech which he had prepared on the subject of the delay of business. Objections were made.

The Chairman, Mr. Stuart, said it was not in the power of the committee to grant such leave.

Mr. Smith then enumerated the three propositions he wished to discuss. First, he intended to prove that the great delay of business is chargeable to the members—(laughter)—recondly, this House has adjourned over every day this Con

The committee then proceeded to act on the Senate's amendments.

There was much complaint that the amendments could not be understood, as they were not printed.

Mr. STRYENS, (whig) of Penn., said he could not understand what he was voting on. If they should adopt the eighty dive amendments in this way, it would be a scandal to the country. They ought at least to know what they were voting on. The amendments should have been printed. He knew of no botter way than to vote down everything they could not understand, and let it all go to a committee of conference.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., hoped there would be no committee of conference. Let the House dispose of the bill, or let it be lost.

Mr. TOOMES, (whig) of Ga., remarked they could know nothing whatever of the propositions upon which they were called to vote. If he could not consider things intelligibly, he would not act. He would have no right to act. It was not part of his duty, nor his right, to vote away the public money and determine grave questions, when he could not have an intelligent understanding of what he was doing. He concurred in part with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jones), but did not agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens.) If the House ir tended to abrogate its duties, and refer all its business to four men, they had better all go home, instead of spending the public money for doing nothing.

Mr. Stevens, of Ps., said if these amendments should be referred to a committee of conference, he expected the Speaker to appoint three good men, who would know how do defend the rights of the House against the duress of

the Senate, under which the House had been acting for a few years past.

Mr. Tooms deared to know hew a committee of conference could know the will of the House, until after the House had taken action on the matters referred to them: It was the duty of the House to pass upon all of these amendments, and then if a committee of conference should be ordered, it would be the duty of the Speaker to appoint a committee who would stand by the rights of the House.

Mr. Housron said, that even if there should be delay until the amendments could be printed, gentlemen would have nothing more before them than that which was before them now. They could get no explanations, unless they examined everything themselves.

Mr. Tooms said, if the amendments were before him he could have the advantage of his own intellect, instead of depending upon the explanations of others. It was impossible for him to act without any intelligence. If they had got into such a condition that the public business could not be done intelligibly, it ought not to be done at all. If it was true they have not time, then they ought to reject all the amendments, and stand by the original bill.

Mr. Philips, (dem.) of Mo., adverted to preceding congresses to show that towards the close of a session amendments had always been acted upon without being printed.

The amendment appropriating \$100,000 for an assay

original bill.

Mr. PHRIPS. (dem.) of Mo., adverted to preceding congresses to show that towards the close of a session ameadments had always been acied upon "without being printed.

The amendment appropriating \$100,000 for an assay office in New York, having been read.

Mr. Dray. (dem.) of N.Y., said: If an assay office should be established there, it would probably settle the question of a branch mint. There is more than a million of gold received there monthly, and nobody will contend there should not be an assay office for the benefit of those who bring their gold dust to that port. It was not as an act of justice to New York that an assay office was asked for, but to the persons who have gold dust, that they may not be plundered by the brokers of Wall street, nor the milroad companies of New Jersey. It is asfer to cross the Isthmus and escape the robbers there than to escape the exactions of the brokers who now got the dust. If they get out of the frying pan in New York, they get into the first of Jersey.

Mr. Strexes, of Pa., did not think this was a proper provision to be inserted in the bill. The amendment is to establish a new institution, wholly inconsistent with fair and judicious legislation. But as to a compromise—an assay office instead of a branch mint. He hoped the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. GOODMUR, (whig) of Mass.. was in favor of the amendment of the Senate, but by no means for the reasons given by the gentleman from New York. He rose to enter his protest against the wholesale slander against the entire city of New York. What have the brokers of that city done to the gentleman, to justify him in calling them robbers? They only charge the regular market price for transporting gold dust from New York to Philadelphia. He did not alke to hear a wholesale slander against the wholesale slander against the wind who was a proven they are robbers.

Mr. Brooks, (whig) of N.Y., briefly advocated the amendment. New York only asked for the means of assaying the gold dust received there, having to h

The Chairman ruled it out of order, and was sustained by the House.

An amendment suspending the law, for one year, of the duties on railroad iron, was discussed, and voted down by ayes 59, nays 86.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings. At eight o'clock the Chairman reminded the committee that they were likely to have a long session, and earnestly requested gentlemen to preserve order, as it was impossible, there being so much noise, for the clerks to read the amendments intelligibly.

Meszages were occasionally received from the Senate. The committee next considered the amendment requisiting the assay office, in New York, appointing officers and workmen, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to procure buildings and machinery.

The vote was about to be taken, when the reading was again called for.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga., objected—saying, if gentlemen had kept their seats and listened, they would know what it is.

VOCCE—"Do you expect us to vote in the dark?"

"We don't know what it is." "Read," "Read." "Order." "Order." "Order." ""Does the gentleman insist on our voting on the amendment when we can't learn what it is ?" Read." "Cer." "Order." ""Does the gentleman insist on our voting on the amendment when we can't learn what it is ?" Read." "Learn what it is ?" Read." "Cer." "Desterness.—I kept my seat and heard it read.

The Chairman—It cannot be read, unless by general consent.

The Chahman.—It cannot be read, unless by general concent.

Mr. Streinens and others still objected.

Mr. Ohr (dem.) of S. C.—I want a amend the amendment; will the Clerk read it that i may know where to put in my amendment? (Laughter.) I hope the Committee will come to order.

The Chahman hoped the Committee would appreciate his motive in keeping order.

The Chahman keeping order.

The Chahman be believed he had no amendment to other.

(Laughter.)

Mr. BROOMS and he believed he had no amendment, which was adopted, by ayes 75, nays 65.

The Chahman again had occasion to call the House to order.

was adopted, by ayes 75, nays C5.

The Charman again had occasion to call the House to order.

Mr. Dunham, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Desciency bill, made a report thereon.

The House had stricken out the Senate amendment, in effect to supersede the Branch Mint Law by an assay office in San Francisco. The Senate had insisted, and now the Committee propose that the House recede.

Mr. Toomes opposed this part of the report, and proceeded to show that it was intended to cover up a job. He spoke of the injustice thus to be perpetrated on San Francisco. The House had by a decided vote refused to concur in the Senate's amendment establishing the assay effice, and he expressed the hope that the rights and dignity of the House would vote down the bill.

This was received with considerable approbation.

Mr. Dunham, (dem.) of La., replied, and asked, if the Californians themselvee cannot agree, how can it be expected ofter gentlemen should? No bids had been received for the erection of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

Mr. TOOMES said of his own knowledge there are bids now pending in the Treasury Department to build the Mint.

Mr. Dunham further spoke upon the subject, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Tooms said of his own knowledge there are bids now pending in the Treasury Department to build the Mint.

Mr. Dunham further spoke upon the subject, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Marshall, who said, if the gentleman asserted that the California Eranch Mint bill was passed two years ago, and that there were no bids for erecting it, he had stated what was utterly false.

Mr. Dunham observed, the remark of the gentleman was an improper one; and, further, when he said the California Branch Mint bill was passed two years ago, it was a mistake in utterance.

Mr. Jonnson, of Ark., made an appeal to stop this interlude, lest, by a failure of the Appropriation bills, an extra session may become necessary.

The report of the committee was nonconcurred in by ayer 8, nos 91.

Mr. Nanors, (dem.) of Miss., moved to re consider the vote, and advocated the report, being one of the Committee of Conference. His object was to avoid an extra session, which he considered was always disastrous.

Mr. STABT moved the motion to re consider be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Tooms moved the House appoint another Committee of Conference—all this terror of an extra session to drive the House was utterly erroneous. We ought to have sound legislation, and an extra session with this view was legitimate. He would give millions for proper legislation, but not a cent for jobs. Another committee was ordered to be appointed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to, the Senate backing out from its amendment giving \$100,000 to the discoverer of the anesthetic agent, and the amendment to profect overland emigrants to the Pacific by contract.

The House again went into committee on the Senate's amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

That appropriating \$20,000 to compensate Clark Mills.

The House again went into committee on the Senate's smendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation in it.

That appropriating \$20,000 to compensate Clark Mills for the execution of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jack-on was taken up. It was stated in debate that private individuals had subscribed \$1,000 for the statue, but this was not enough to complete the work, and he has incurred a debt of \$7,000, besides the expenditure of all his time from 1848.

The amendment was concurred in.

All the amendments having been acted on, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Manshall rose to refer to the remark he made to Mr. Dunham at a prior stage of the proceedings. He admitted he did the wrong, and regretted that he used the unjustifiable and improper language. He had no right to intimate any breach of verseity in a mistake of logic. He felt a great deal of interest in the subject then pending, and was angry, but he was sincerely sorry he used the language he did.

At 11 o'clock, a motion was made and voted down that the House adjourn.

Mr. Houseon said the House must get through the

ngton with pure water.

The Senate's amendment, appropriating \$100,000 for n assay office in New York was concurred in, by ayes 8 noes not counted.

Mr. DEAN (clapping his hands)—"We've got 'em! Ah, b"."

Mr. Briggs-Glory enough for one day-good; and im nediately rushed out to the snack room with sundry

Interesting from Albany.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS—THE UNION COLLEGE AFFAIR
AGAIN BEFORE THE SENATE—ANTI-LIQUOR LAW IN
THE ASSEMBLY, ETC.

BYBIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Albany, March 2, 1853.

The old Union College affair was introduced in the from the commissioners, and a balance sheet of the con dition of the books. He made several startling state ments, alleging that the trustees were guilty of misappli crtion of funds as far back as when the literature lotte ry was in existence. The college was defended by Messrs ry was in existence. The college was defended by Messrs. Van Schoonhoven and Taber until the hour of adjournment. When a vote is taken Mr. Beekman will be sustained. It is time this affair was cleared up, as there is a suspicion resting on the management of that institution which should either be removed or established.

A bill was introduced in the House to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is a weak affair, and intended to play on all political sides. The Maine law, on account of its boldness, is more creditable.

The bill amending the charter of the Chinton Hall Association passed the House, and is before the Governor. It provides for the increase of the capital to three hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand of which is to be exempt from taxation.

A large number of anxious office expectants were here yesterday, on account of its being executive session day, but the Senate refused to take up that order of business, and our New York friends left in the early cars for home.

home.

A man named George W. Clark was arrested yesterday upon a suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting. The papers found in his possession are strong evidence against him.

The Governor's staff and the State officers will attend the inauguration soirée, at Niblo's, on the 4th March.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.
ALBANY, March 2, 1853.
THE UNION COLLEGE—DR. NOTT AND SENATOR HEREMAN. SPIRITED CONTROVERSY.

Mr. BERKMAN (whig) by consent, offered a resolution alling on the commission in relation to the officers of Union College, to report the balance sheet prepared by

Union College, to report the balance sheet prepared by them.

Mr. Taber (whig) said the committee had sat exparts and had made an exparts report. If this report is to be spread before the public in this way it would not be fair or just.

Mr. BERMAN—This is a sworn report. The commission desire to present it. There would seem to be no doubt of the propriety of receiving it.

Mr. Van Schoomboven (whig)—This is the report of two out of the five of the commissioners. The Senate will not have all the facts if they receive it. He doubted whether the minority had not transcended their powers in making this report. To print it would work an outrageous injustice.

will not have all the facts if they receive it. He doubted whether the minority had not transcended their powers in making this report. To print it would work an outrageous injustice.

Mr. Berman said he had been selected as a victim, and had been the object of an outrageous persecution. The report is one of sworn figures. Can figures lie? Will a sworn accountant produces false exhibit? This is a matter which intimately concerned his (Mr. B.'s) honor, and he desired that this verified document should be produced, that the Senate might be in possession of the facts. He was not to be reduced to silence by a subterfuge. When he had been made chairman of the literature committee, he had discovered facts in relationation the affair, glimpses of which only had been seen before. It had long been the practice of the Trustees of Union College to assail those whom they feared. Mr. B. said several very severe things concerning those gentlemen, which, in consequence of the law relating to the protection of reports made of legislative proceedings, though they were very interesting, are not reported. They had believed it imposs ble for him (Mr. B.) to be re-elected, and that it was safe to accuse him; but the people of his district happened to think otherwise. The authorities of Union College dread the report of this accountant—its figures at the top and its eath at the bottom.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN—Does the Senator say that Union College dreads this account?

Mr. BERMAN—I do.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN—Where do you find the authority for that statement?

Mr. BERMAN—I do.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN—Where do you find the authority for that statement?

Mr. BERMAN—I do had been seen review of the peculary transactions of the College—regretting that what he said mast be lost within the dome of the Senator Chamber, as no paper would, by reporting it, come into collision with the authorities of the College. There was a vast amount of financiering about this Union College, which could neither be admired or comprehended. He called upon the Senat

mention of those trustees to show the world how unfounded all these charges must be. There were men in that beard whem the world could not buy or corrupt. That beard have sought investigation and are ready to go before the people. Dr. Nott has never yet been assailed successfully, and this new champion will meet the fate of those who have preceded him. The facts in all this affair, if known, will shed new lustre on the name of this most venerable man. Dr. Nott, by his talent, has sustained the College, god in its bour of peril, has given it the aid of his own private funds. All he has done is to advance the interests of that College-as well at the present as in the future. He urged that so far from the trustees being afraid of the accountant's report, Dr. Nott had been anxious is of have, it brought in, at the earliest period of the season consisten. With its being fully presented. Dr. Nott's only fost has been, that the investigatism would not be inialsed, but left on the one-sided, unfair, ex part's attements of the accusers. If nothing worse is presented than the Senator from the Fifth (Mr. Bedman) has shown, the College need not fear. Where is the evidence against Dr. Nott? It is easy to interpret, and to charge, but where is the proof—the evidence? Is the Senate to condemn him on the mere presentment of a Senator? When the grave shall close over Dr. Nott, fruth will show that instead of being a public plunderer he has been the noblest of all the cohort of public benefactors. He has saved the College instead of nijuring it. The minority of the committee, (the Comptroller and Dr. Campbell,) have, in their seal, endeavored to send forth this immature report, called for by the resolution. If they had done their duty, they would have waited till all the facts—all the report—could be sent in. No matter how much time it takes, judgment should not be pronounced in this case till the entire history of the whole transactions connected with in investigation involving a large pecuniary interest, and the character of a

Assembly.

ARANY, March 2, 1853.

A number of petitions were presented, and apropriatel eferred.

referred.

Mr. P. W. Rose reported, by bill, in favor of suppress ing trade in intoxicating drinks. Referred.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PERSICIANS AND SUBGEONS.

Mr. SPRAGUE reported against incorporating the Nation al College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

Mr. Burrouges, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, was opposed to

concurring in the report. There was no reason why the act of incorporation should be referred. It is understood that those asking for the incorporation do not belong to what is called the regular medical profession. This was an age of reform, and there was no reason why those who believe they have discovered a better system of practice should not have the same facilities for teaching their system as is granted to others. Humanity requires the advancement of knowledge, and if a better system of medicine has been derived it should not be suppressed. This mest ample range of investigation should be permitted for advancement of the science has arrived at perfection, and that no new knowledge is to be taught which may conflict with the views of the regular profession?

Mr. Ellsworn, (whig) of Chautaque, said a similar application had been made last year, and it was referred to the Regents of the University, asking their views as to the practicability of a general law on the subject. The Regents had reported in favor of a general law, a hill would be introduced to this effect. He was not opposed to the proposed medical school, but thought it ought to be organized under a general law, placing all similar institutions on the same footing.

Mr. W. TAYLOR, (whig) of N. Y., hoped the report would be sustained. He referred to the report of the regents of the University on the subject, which granted equal privileges to all isms and ists, whether regular or irregular.

Mr. BURROUGHS said the committee had said nothing about a general law. He moved that the subject be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Shaw, from the Select Committee, reported to amend the law in regard to the police of New York.

Mr. FORNYITI called up his resolutions regarding the Albany basin. [Requiring that the canal commissioners maintain it to a depth of sever feet] Mr. F. said that a contract had been entered uron for the performance of this work, but owing to some defect in the law, no payments could be made for the work without the special direction

mmediate resumption.

Mr. Looms moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Canals. Carried.

The Assembly shortly after adjourned.

Riot in Charlestown, Mass. CATHOLIC CHURCH ATTACKED MOB DISPERSED BY THE MILITARY, ETC.

Bosrow, March 2, 1858.
Some weeks since, an Irish girl, about seventeen years old, named Honora Cochran, educated in the Catholic faith, but recently converted to Protestantism, mysteriously disappeared from her home in Charlestown. Her disappearance caused much anxiety to her Protestant friends, and her guardian, a wealthy and respectable The community became excited on the subject, and handbills calling a meeting of citizens "opposed to reli-

handbills calling a meeting of citizens "opposed to religious oppression and imprisonment for opinion's sake" were posted about the streets. The meeting was to take place this evening.

The Irish Catholics became excited, and to prevent a rict, the authorities of Charlestown ordered the military and fire department of the city to be in readiness—one hundred special policemen were also encolled. Four military companies of Boston, are now under arms at their armeries, by request of the Mayor of Charlestown, to render aid if called upon.

A repetition of the Urauline Convent rict is anticipated, but the strong force called out to sustain the law and order, will probably prevent bloodshed or destruction of property. The excitement in Charlestown is intense, and thousands of citizens are thronging the streets. Mayor Frothingham, Bishop Fitzpatrick, and others, are present, endeavoring to calm the multitude. The United States marines at the navy yard are also under arms.

Boston, March 2—10 P. M.

States marines at the navy yard are also under arms.

Bosron, March 2—10 P. M.

The mob. numbering about 5,000, gathered in the violaity of the Catholic Church, in Richmond street, and began to break down lamp posts, fences, &c.; and also commenced the demolition of a small wooden building close to the church.

Mayor Frothingham finding all his efforts to disperse the mob unavailing, then read the riot act, to which ne attention was paid.

Orders were then sent to the Charlestown Artillery and City Guard, (who were in readiness at their armories, who promptly appeared at the scene of the riot, with their muskets loaded with ball cartridges. The mabgave way to the right and left as the military advanced, and very suddenly dispersed.

At a quarter past nine the affair was over, and Richmond street nearly deserted.

The Mayor and authorities of Charlestown are entitled to credit for their prompt and energetic action in the matter.

Non-Arrival of the Comparis at Hollifes.

Non-Arrival of the Cambria at Hallfax. HALFAX, March 2—10 30 P. M. There is no appearance of the stoamer Cambria up to this hour. She is now in her twelfth day out.

The royal mail steamship America salled at noon te-day, with 39 passengers for Liverpool and 5 for Halifax. Col. T. B. Lawrence, bearer of despatches to London, is amongst the passengers. She taken \$20,000 in sovereums for Halifax, but there is no specie registered for Europe.

Paine, the Spiritual Banker.
Mr. Paine, the "spiritual" banker, has been liberate
His bank was opened yesterday, and the notes are been
redeemed to-day.

Lake Navigation.

Illinois and Michigan Canal,
Cincaco, March 2, 1863.
The Illinois and Michigan canal opens on the 15th inst The Southern Steamers. The steamship Florida, Captain Woodhull, has arrived ere from New York.

Markets.

Arrival of the Steamship Star of the West, The steamship Star of the West, Captain Tinkleeaugh, arrived this morning from San Juan, via Havana, with two days later intelligence from the The Star of the West arrived at San Juan on the

20th, touching at Havana on the 25th, for coal, but, being unable to obtain it, called at Charleston, S. C., She brings 301 passengers, who report the Isthmus to be healthy. Their names will be found else-

morning of the 14th, and left on the morning of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HFRALD.

SIR—In your paper of this morning, in taking notice of an assault with a pistol, in your column of police intelligence, please be so good as to alter it, as it was the person White who invited the parties to drink, and who presented the bill in payment, not Cotton, as stated in your paper. By doing so you will much oblige yours, &c.,

JAMPS KELLY, witness.

W. H. COTTON.

Caty Intelligence.

Destructive Fire.—Last evening, at 9% o'clock, a fire broke out in the store No. 260 Broadway, corner of Warren street, occupied by Mr. Corns as a tailor store, which was not extinguished before the whole stock and fixtures were destroyed by the devouring element. This fire had no doubt been burning for some time, as the fames and denly burst out in large volumes before it was discovered. There having been a false alarm a few moments previous, the fire department were immediately on the spot. The boot and shoe store of Rundle & Buraby, No. 260, was somewhat damaged by smoke and water. During the confusion we could not learn whether the stock was insured or not. The damage to the stock of Mr. Ceras will not fall abort of \$10,000.

Change of Hous.—We notice that the hear of the New York and Charleston steemers leaving has been changed. They will leave at four o'clock, instead of three, as here-tofore.

Court Calendar—This Day.
SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 190, 217, 223, 60, 192, 227, 228, 229, 231 to 237.
SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Motions.
UNITED STATES DEFRACE COURT.—Nos. 21 to 20.